

Eggstra! Hen-Fruit Stand Up

Fresno, California,

Feb. 2.

Lih Chun or no Lih Chun, eggs stood on end in Fresno today. It may have been mental concentration that did it.

A group of Fresno disputants decided to test the whole thing for themselves. They took yesterday as the first day of Spring. (That was the original United Press dispatch from Shanghai. A subsequent dispatch running next Monday as the "proper day" passed unnoticed.)

The experiment occurred at 8:55 a.m. E.S.T. on a hard-packed earthen path behind a small cafe with four of the cafe's own eggs—all that could be spared during the breakfast rush. The eggs were laid out on a table. The eggs were laid out on a table. The eggs were laid out on a table.

Despite a light breeze the cafe owner and wife stood two eggs on their small ends and two on their broad ends. It worked not only the hard-packed earth but in a piece of smooth, cement walk.

Previously mentioned assertions that the stunt could be done only through a magician's trick of slaking the egg until the yolk was broken and the egg "stabilized" were disproved by the cafe owner who, warned: "Be careful of those eggs. We need them for breakfasts and do not want them scrambled." Few minutes after the experiment they were the most beautiful eggs sunnyside up that anyone has ever ordered.

The wisdom of the ancients is now inside us.—United Press.

H.K. Egg Sales Soar

Local egg dealers must be feeling highly satisfied with the results of yesterday's sales, as it is not very often that the demand is so great as it was yesterday.

For this sudden heavy demand for eggs, they have to thank their ancient sages, who foretold that on the day set apart for the beginning of spring (Lup Chun), eggs could stand on end with the greatest of ease.

In many offices, work was put aside as a brisk competition took place between the boys and members of the staff as to who would first succeed in making a dozen or so eggs stand on end within the shortest space of time.

In the majority of homes, all cares were put away as Mom, Pop, Junior and the other members of the family entered into the spirit of the occasion and spent a happy evening putting the wisdom of the sages to the test.

Hamburg Raids For Nazi Cells

Hamburg, Feb. 2.

Hundreds of German police tonight raided 800 houses in Hamburg's St. Pauli district, following information that underground Nazis planned an attack, possibly with bombs, on meetings of the newly-formed Committee for Political Prisoners.

The police received a telephone warning that Nazis were preparing an attack, but in spite of widespread and thorough raids on suspects' houses, nothing incriminating was found and the meetings were held without interference.—Reuter.

"SOS" From ss "Alaska"

San Francisco, Feb. 3.

The steamer "Alaska," a passenger vessel plying between Seattle and Alaskan ports is aground in Prince William Sound, and has radioed for immediate help.

She normally carries 300 passengers.

It was later learned that the "Alaska" has freed herself, and proceeded in her damaged condition toward Cordova.

All her crew and passengers are safe but the bow and two forward holds are seriously damaged.—Associated Press.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN WANT A PLEDGE FROM CHINA

No Credit Unless Import Obstacles Removed

Recommendations To State Dept.

Shanghai, Feb. 3.

American business quarters disclosed today that recommendations have been sent to the U.S. State Department and Treasury officials that a clause be inserted in any future credits or loans to China requiring a Chinese pledge that legitimate American business will be granted the necessary import licences and credits to enable it to survive.

The suggestion was advanced as foreign and Chinese importers unburdened themselves of their resentment and concern over the obstacles placed in their way in the handling of the new Chinese import licensing regulations under which all but minor importation has been at a standstill since November 17.

Some quarters expressed the hope that Secretary of State Gen. George Marshall, with his firsthand knowledge of the China situation and, it is presumed, an interest in helping American business to survive, would help remedy the situation which already has driven many firms out of China and threatening many others with extinction.

The seriousness of the situation was the subject of an editorial in the Chinese-owned English language "China Press" which said:

"Genuine importers, many of whom have been in business for decades, are finding that they must either dig into reserves depleted through the ravages of war, or close down altogether."

Transfer To H.K.

"Many importers, despite promises of a new El Dorado in the China market, have been forced to transfer their offices and staff to Hong Kong. Others merely left local representatives for possible future opportunities and have closed their offices."

Importers complained that thousands of tons of cargo—most of it bought and paid for before the November 17 restrictions were imposed—are packing warehouses and godowns with accumulating storage charges while the market is crumbling.

They charged inefficiency, and out-and-out corruption on the part of at least some of the low-level functionaries. They said that at the same time firms financed by politically influential figures enjoy privileged position through nepotism contacts.

US\$77,000 "Squeeze"

The United Press learned from an excellent authority that one long-established American firm, importing vitally needed consumer goods, was approached by a Chinese claiming to represent the Import Board and asked for a US\$77,000 squeeze.

"A consideration of 10 per cent," the firm was told, would bring quick action on the cargo which had gathered dust in warehouses for a month.

The firm, it was reliably learned, spurned the offer on the grounds that rather than pay the "squeeze" it would be more honourable and cheaper to move present stocks and to divert future shipments to countries less subject to commercial malpractices.

Observers point out that the bulk of Chinese businessmen decry the present situation, realising that in view of the fact that the world is good-hungry China would only harm herself by improper handling of import rulings. Generally, they are inclined to charge underlings with the irregular practices rather than to level officials.

Both American and Chinese importers agree, however, that unless the present state of affairs is promptly straightened out, many businesses in China are headed for the reefs in the next few weeks or months.—United Press.

PEAK TRAM SERVICE

"We hope to run a skeleton service on Wednesday next from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., providing nothing unforeseen happens," an official of the Peak Tramway Co. told the "China Mail" yesterday evening.

He was unable to say how frequently the cars would run.

Mongkok Gun Duel, One Dead

A Chinese gunman was shot dead and another seriously wounded when they opened fire on a police patrol in the Mongkok district last night.

The police patrol was moving along Yim Po Fong Street, near Shantung Street, at about 8.30 p.m. and challenged two Chinese walking along the road.

The men drew their revolvers and a short, sharp gun battle ensued. One man was shot down by the European Inspector in charge of the party, the other by a Chinese detective.

None of the police were injured.

Colombo, Feb. 3.

Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Governor of Ceylon, returned today from leave in England. He resumed the administration from Sir John Howard, Chief Justice, who was acting Governor in his absence.—Reuter.

EDUCATION BENEFITS FOR HKVDF CHILDREN

The Government has recently decided to provide as far as possible for children of members of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Forces the educational benefits which are made available in the United Kingdom to children of members of His Majesty's Regular Forces who died or were disabled as a result of their service with the forces.

The general effect of this will be that the children of such Volunteers will be eligible subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions to receive educational allowances in the manner laid down in the appropriate Royal Warrant.

The Government has therefore set up a small advisory committee for the purpose of examining the circumstances and educational needs of each child eligible for these benefits. This Committee will be known as the Hong Kong Volunteer Dependents Advisory Committee and its scope will be as follows:

(a) To make general recommendations for the applications to this territory of those provisions of the relevant Royal Warrant which concerns Educational Allowances.

(b) To examine individually each application for assistance and to advise Government on the extent of the assistance that should be provided.

(c) To maintain contact with the children concerned and with their parents or guardians on the one hand and the Education Department on the other.

The Hong Kong Social Welfare Council has been consulted as to the constitution of the proposed committee and the names of the members who have been appointed are as follows:—Lt. Colonel J. H. Owen, B.A., and Mrs. L. Prew. The Advisory Committee will submit their recommendations to the Press.

Soaring Scot Saves Spouse

Glasgow, Feb. 3.

Amhlaibh M'Andreis, with his green Ross kilts affixed, sailed 15 feet from the balcony of St. Andrew's Hall last night to rescue his wife from Labour Party "manhandlers" who objected to her speaking at a political meeting.

M'Andreis' dramatic leap brought 700 people roaring to their feet and he and his kilted wife were hustled off the stage, M'Andreis suffering a bloody nose in the scuffle.

"I could have handled the chucks out all right—one by one," the 56-year-old Scotsman said. "I live a healthier life than they do."

M'Andreis' wife, who recently was defeated for Parliament on a Scottish National ticket under her maiden name of Wendy Wood, tried to speak to a Labour meeting which was discussing nationalisation of transport and was howled down.

"I believe in the ordinary people of Scotland," she shouted over the uproar. "I am very shocked that there has been no mention of air transport today. You have talked of railways, canals and road transport but..."

At this point a man and a woman seized her and pushed her toward the entrance. Then M'Andreis, who edits the Nationalist magazine "Lion Rampant," sailed out of the balcony like a Scot Rampant and the melee started.

"What's a husband for if not to take care of his wife?" he asked outside. "Anyway, it was rather strange being put out of a Labour meeting by a woman in a fur coat!"

Even before M'Andreis' leap the meeting had scarcely been peaceful. Unidentified members of the audience broke up the song by the choir with shouts of "self-government now" and "break away from England!"—United Press.

ALL 15 GUILTY

Hamburg, Feb. 3.

All fifteen ex-members of the staff of the notorious Ravensbrück women's concentration camp, who have been on trial here for two months, were found guilty by the Hamburg War Crimes Court today.

Five thousand people were gathered in the camp's gas chambers and British girl parachutists were shot there.

The name of the 16th prisoner, Dr. Winkelmann, who died from a stroke last Friday, was omitted from the findings. The guilty numbered seven women and eight men.

The Judge Advocate General C. L. Stirling, said that the court would hear the last defence pleas before retiring to consider the sentences.—Reuter.

ON OTHER PAGES

Page Two: "Patty Law" Appeal Against Sentence Granted.

Page Three: Japs Believed They Would Win In The End.

Page Four: Leading Article:—Passports.

Page Five: Britons Must Work Harder.

Page Six: "Zionism" Is Not a "Poker Game," says Weissmann.

Page Seven: "Izvestia" on "True Meaning" of Smuts' Declaration.

Page Eight: Home & Local Sports News, etc.

SEAMEN ON HUNGER STRIKE

Swansea, Feb. 2.

Eleven Greek seamen who locked themselves in their cabin aboard the Greek steamer Stavros in Swansea Bay on Saturday, and went on a hunger strike after they had been dismissed by the captain, are expected to be brought ashore tomorrow and taken to Cardiff.

Once the men are ashore the vessel can leave the port and continue her journey to Philadelphia.

The strike started when the men decided to remain until \$5,000 was paid into court pending settlement of their claims.

The men claim, under Greek law, \$2,000 wages, alleged to be due to them, repatriation to Greece and compensation.

It is understood that the undertaking has been given on the part of the owners of the vessel to pay the \$5,000 into court.

Heavy seas prevented tug boats from meeting the steamer, which is held under arrest, but they went near enough to discover the seamen involved were on deck with their kits packed ready to come ashore.

During the night the steamer—riding at anchor in the bay two miles off Port Talbot—dragged anchor towards the beach in the teeth of a terrific southeast gale.—Reuter.

ROADS BLOCKED BY SNOW

London, Feb. 3.

Britain's great thaw after nearly a fortnight's Arctic-like weather, was spreading this morning to most parts of the country. In the London area, the deep snow which accumulated during several days, is now turning to slush and five hundred repair men in London are having a great boom in burst-pipe repairs.

The Metropolitan Water Board are receiving "SOS" calls from householders at the rate of one every minute. Some roads in England, where there were eight hours of snow storms yesterday, were blocked and 400 cars and 200 lorries were piled up for two hours on the Daventry-Birmingham road, when a lorry skidded broadside across the road.

Twenty-year-old Mrs. Sheila Collings of Widcombe, Devon, expecting her first baby, went to Ashburton Hospital by car towed by a farm tractor which took five hours to cover five miles. Her son was born soon after her arrival at the hospital.

The first-ever Sunday power-cut in many areas came yesterday and the Central Electricity Board announced a further 12 hours cut today.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 8)

THE WEATHER

An intense anti-cyclone, centred over Siberia, extends over most of China. A trough lies across the Sea of Japan and another stretches from the Kuriles across the Bonins and Formosa. Pressure is low over the European region.

Today's Forecast:—Fresh E winds, strong at times, unsteady with occasional rain or drizzle.

Yesterday's Weather:—Mainly: 61.0 deg. Fahr. Minimum: 51.1 deg. Fahr. Sunshine: Nil.

January's "Track" Total since Jan. 1: 62.2 mm. as against an average of 55.7 mm.

Readings at: 10 a.m. 4 p.m. 10 p.m. 10.10.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31. Humidity: 88. 86. 85. 84. 83. 82. 81. 80. 79. 78. 77. 76. 75. 74. 73. 72. 71. 70. 69. 68. 67. 66. 65. 64. 63. 62. 61. 60. 59. 58. 57. 56. 55. 54. 53. 52. 51. 50. 49. 48. 47. 46. 45. 44. 43. 42. 41. 40. 39. 38. 37. 36. 35. 34. 33. 32. 31. 30. 29. 28. 27. 26. 25. 24. 23. 22. 21. 20. 19. 18. 17. 16. 15. 14. 13. 12. 11. 10. 9. 8. 7. 6. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1. 0. Wind Direction: E. SE. S. SW. W. NW. N. NE. Wind Force: 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000. 1001. 1002.

JAPS BELIEVED THEY WOULD WIN IN THE END

While admitting that the Japanese Army was losing the war in the Pacific at the time he became Camp Commandant at Kokutsu, Captain Imamura, who testified at yesterday's War Crimes Trial of Lieut. Tanaka Koji, Sgt. Chiba Arashi and Sgt. Fujie Horoji, said that the Japanese firmly believed that Japan would win in the end.

Captain Yoshimi, another defence witness, said that Japanese concern for POWs stopped short at the price to be paid for medicines required by POWs.

It was a normal phenomenon for a POW to lose his appetite when suffering from malaria, declared Captain Yoshimi, when further cross-examined by Major Lai, the Prosecuting Officer. Yoshimi said that reports received by him indicated that malnutrition amongst POWs suffering from malaria was caused by dysentery and colitis. Although he was a Medical Officer he did not know much about the value required in European food. There was a diversity of opinion among the profession on this point.

The basic Japanese ration for sick POWs consisted chiefly of rice. Food received by sick POWs contained more than 2,200 calories and sufficient quantities of vitamins A and D. The adequacy of vitamin B was made up by the supply of yeast.

The need to purchase medicines for POWs arose between November 1942 and January 1943 because supplies were stopped by the Japanese authorities. Medical supplies for Japanese were not affected during this period.

A special fund was set aside for the purchase of medicines for the POWs and no limit was placed by the Japanese authorities on the amount to be expended. Yoshimi said that he did not have the slightest idea regarding the amount actually expended for medicines for POWs, as no reports were rendered to him. He did not know POW Medical Officers contributed approximately 5,000 Yen towards the purchase of medicines. A request was made by the POW Medical Officers that they be allowed to purchase medicines with their own money. This request was made at a time when it was practically impossible to obtain medical supplies in Formosa.

Although no limit was placed on the amount to be expended for the purchase of medicines, restrictions were placed on the price to be paid for specific medicines. Merchants in possession of these medicines were not prepared to sell at the price fixed by the Japanese Army authorities. Consequently, it was very convenient to obtain money from the

POW Medical Officers for the purchase of high priced medicines. Yoshimi agreed that the concern of the Japanese for POWs stopped short at the price to be paid for medicines.

He did not agree with the statement of Captain O'Donnell that sanitary conditions at Heito Camp were most primitive and that medical facilities were not existent. Yoshimi admitted that Captain O'Donnell, from his daily contact with POWs, must have known what he was saying when he stated that food at Heito Camp was at all times inadequate and the men showed signs of malnutrition; that as a result of under nourishment and the situation of the Camp diseases such as malaria, dysentery and beri beri were common; that medical supplies were short in quantity and poor in quality.

Answering the President, Yoshimi said that he did not know in detail the type of food received by POWs.

Camp Cmdt.

The last witness for the defence, Captain Imamura, said that he became Camp Commandant at Kokutsu Camp in April 1945. Lieut. Tanaka was one of his subordinates and was in charge of Camp construction and general affairs concerning POWs. There were approximately 350 POWs at Kokutsu Camp.

With the exception of Officers, POWs were employed in construction work, cultivation and the carrying of articles required for Camp use. Only a few of the POWs were suitable for construction and cultivation work. As a result, Tanaka went to Headquarters to obtain permission for the employment of outside labour to assist in the construction work. A sum of 20,000 Yen was allotted for the purpose.

The total number of men employed on the work amounted to 2,000. By the employment of this additional outside labour, the work of POWs became much easier.

Under cross-examination, Imamura agreed that at the time he became Camp Commandant at Kokutsu, the Japanese Army was losing the battle in the Pacific.

Imamura, refusing a suggestion by the Prosecuting Officer, that Japanese temper became frayed over the news of the turn in the tide, said that they firmly believed that Japan would win in the end.

Imamura said that if it became

Marine Court

After he had pleaded that his last entry into the Colony was in June 1946, Wong Hung, master of a trading junk, was discharged with a caution by Comdr. Ryder in the Marine Court yesterday for failing to rejoin his junk licence.

He was also discharged on a further charge of having no certificated coxswain and engineer on board on his undertaking to engage certificated men when he leaves Hong Kong.

Chan Yee, another junkmaster, appeared before the Court because he arrived in the Colony without a certificated coxswain. The coxswain had remained behind in Canton to get married, and it was difficult to get a certificated man in Canton, he left without him.

necessary to punish a POW, he would do so himself as Camp Commandant. Officers were not permitted to slap POWs for any offence.

If a Japanese officer beat a POW in violation of an order from a superior Japanese authority, he would not be punished if the beating was only slight and did not occasion much suffering. Beating was considered a slight offence in the Japanese Army.

If Tanaka had made a report that he beat a POW, Imamura said he would have punished him according to the degree of the beating. If the beating had been slight, Tanaka would have been admonished. If the beating had been serious, he would have sentenced Tanaka to confinement.

Not Usual

It was not a normal thing to practice in Japan on POWs at Kokutsu Camp.

Imamura said that Tanaka did not inform him that POWs had made representations regarding the shortage of food and hard work they were required to perform.

With few exceptions, POWs at Kokutsu were not suitable for cultivation and construction work because they did not possess the necessary skill.

Imamura concluded his testimony by stating that he was never on sick parades at the same time as Tanaka.

On the application of Defence Counsel, Mr. Takana, the case was adjourned till Friday, Feb. 7, at 10 a.m. when the closing addresses will be delivered.

Money Market

Gold again strengthened after the week-end and closed at \$212.25 a tael yesterday. It had opened at \$219.50 and had at one point gone up to \$223 but eased off slightly at the close.

Platinum, on the other hand, were weaker. Opening at \$14.20 a 100, the rate slide to \$13.85 but recovered and closed at \$14.20.

Chinese National Currency futures dropped to 54 1/2 cents for CN\$1,000, but Spot was able to maintain itself at 69 1/2 cents.

U.S. dollars eased off to \$4.82, and Sterling dropped sharply to \$14.80. Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.50.

The following names have been added to the wives' priority list: 79A—Jane Harrop, 95B—Agnes Coleman, 147F—Miss Winifred Smith, 257A—Winifred Phyllis Willis.

Hong Kong Weather Last Month

The Royal Observatory, reporting on the Weather of January, says that following the example of December, the month was exceptionally humid and dull.

The mean relative humidity of 87% is a record, and during only one previous January (1912) has less than 66 hours sunshine been recorded. This total is 79 hours below the monthly normal.

Rainfall and dew point were also well above average, at 66.1mm. (343 mm. above) and 58°F (6°F above), respectively. Temperatures were unexceptional the mean temperature, 61.6°F being 1.9°F above normal. The maximum temperature, 75.0°F occurred on the 7th and the minimum temperature, 48.5°F on the 27th.

Frank Smith, seaman, was yesterday fined \$100 by Mr. H. G. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy when he pleaded guilty to the theft of two lengths of woollen material from Kinsen and Co. on Sunday. An officer said that accused had been 10 years in the service and his conduct had been satisfactory.

Hopes For Peace In Indo-China

Saigon, Feb. 2. "No Man's Land," high Government officials here state that peace and order will be restored as soon as the current military action has succeeded in breaking up the "hard terrorist core" of the Viet Nam Party.

Officials claim evidence that the 100,000 Viet Namese who tried to rouse 20 million Annamites into a national uprising were already losing their grip.

The French have abandoned the idea of again talking terms with the Viet Nam Party. Frenchmen of senior military and political rank remain in Hanoi, according to the French News Agency, feared this might be the beginning of a "scorched earth" campaign, announced earlier today by Viet Nam Radio.

All able-bodied Frenchmen over 18 in Hanoi were notified today that they would be required to serve in the armed "Security Corps."

Chinese Losses. Nanking, Feb. 3. A high official source said yesterday that the French Government has agreed in principle to compensate losses suffered by overseas Chinese in the Indo-China civil war.

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Alleged Terrorists Charged

That Chan Fai, alias Chan Tai-sor ("Chan the Big Fool"), whose alleged connection with a gang of alleged terrorists was (so the Police claimed) revealed by So Yee, was a man who had been shadowed by the Shamshuipo Police for three or four days prior to the arrest of So Yee, was revealed by Chinese Police Sgt.-Major Yau Chung at Kowloon yesterday.

Sgt.-Major Yau Chung was giving evidence before Mr. Blair-Kerr in the case in which Chan Fai, Fung Nam, and So Yee were charged with demanding with menaces the sum of \$500 from the Yik Wah Pawn Shop of 149, Nam Cheong Street, Shamshuipo.

Detective Wong Muk-lin, who played the part of one of the pawn-shop's folk, after describing the arrangements he made with the accountant and another detective, for the money, said that when So Yee asked for \$500 for a old suit of Chinese cloth clothing he asked the accountant, Lo Wing, to pay out the money.

At the same time, he left his position behind the counter and went to the door leading out to the outer part of the shop. Peeping through a slight opening in the door, he and his associate saw So Yee waiting for the money.

"Hurry Up"

He also heard the accused telling the accountant: "Hurry up and pay me the money. If you delay, I will not accept the money." As So was making ready to leave the shop, continued Det. Wong, he and his colleague went out and took So into custody.

On the following day, said witness, another call was made at 160 Tai Po Road, occupied by Ng Kai-sui. When one Mills grenade and two stick-type grenades were taken out of the cistern in the lavatory by DI Williamson, witness said that he warned the Inspector to be careful, whereupon Chan is alleged to have retorted: "No fear! They are not fuses!"

When getting out of the car at Tai Po Road, (declared Principal Chinese Detective DI Mak) Chan said, "It is not necessary to go anywhere else," but refused to clarify this statement.

Further evidence will be heard this afternoon. DI Williamson is appearing for the prosecution. None of the accused is legally represented.

The above-mentioned articles will be open for inspection at the Kin Lee Godown, West Point, on 1st February 1947, between 10 a.m. noon, and on the 3rd February, 1947, between 10 a.m. and noon, and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at his Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale, published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette, Notification No. 12, Vol. 2, of March 9th, 1946.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 31st January, 1947.

Running Gauntlet

Peiping, Feb. 3. Nearly 2,000 Americans are preparing to run a hazardous 115-mile Chinese gauntlet to the sea.

Since the American decision to quit China, the Communists have been attacking the Peiping-Tientsin railway and the danger of withdrawal loomed larger with news of continued fighting along the route.

Unless the Communists agree to a truce for the evacuation, the American service personnel and families, will either have to fly out by air, leaving much equipment behind, or use the railway—under Marine guard, American authorities said.—Associated Press.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on WED., THE 5th FEB., 1947, commencing at 10 a.m., at THE SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS, FRENCH BANK BUILDING, BASEMENT,

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Assorted Tables, Sates, Carpets, Wooden Beds, Bed Boards, Straw Mats, Desks, Office and School, Plate Glass, Lamp Stands, Armchairs and Assorted Chairs, Kitchen Tables, Bed Springs, Refrigerators and Refrigerator Trays, Ice Boxes, Filing and Indexing Cabinets, Tallboys, Cabinets, Rattan Furniture, Miscellaneous Electrical Fittings, Dressing Tables, Cupboards, Wooden Shelves, Counters, Iron Bed Ends, Iron Window Frames, Assorted Drawers, Radio, Resistance Boxes, Etc.

The above-mentioned articles will be open for inspection at the Kin Lee Godown, West Point, on 3rd and 4th February, 1947, between 10 a.m. and noon, and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at his Auction Rooms.

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The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

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The above-mentioned articles will be open for inspection at the Kin Lee Godown, West Point, on 1st February 1947, between 10 a.m. noon, and on the 3rd February, 1947, between 10 a.m. and noon, and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at his Auction Rooms.

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CHAS. E. TERRY, Manager and Secretary, THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 4th February, 1947.

THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD. SHARES. The Register of Shareholders of this Company is now open for transfer purposes.

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PASSPORTS

Americans are brought up to believe that the United States is the freest country in the world. It may be that on balance they are right, in spite of the fact that American officials—and in particular, the police—are sometimes apt to behave as if they were the masters rather than the servants of the public. In this respect the English, who always keep their officials in very good order, are probably freer than the Americans. There is, however, one personal liberty which Americans, in common with the citizens of nearly all other countries, lost during the war, and which they are being very slow to recover. This is the right to travel abroad with or without the consent of their Government. This right is one of the most precious and fundamental of all human liberties. In totalitarian countries, of course, it does not exist at all. The penalty for a Russian citizen who leaves the Soviet Union without the permission of his government is death. More than a year has passed since the British Foreign Office, under the liberal direction of Mr. Bevin, abolished the exit permit; and any British subject can obtain a passport today merely by payment of a nominal fee. It is true that this liberty is somewhat restricted by the fact that no Englishman can take more than 25 per cent out of the country. But this is due to shortage of foreign currency and not to a desire of the Government arbitrarily to control the movements of its citizens. In the United States, on the other hand, a citizen who wishes to travel abroad must first satisfy the State Department that he has very good reasons for doing so. The department justifies this encroachment upon the rights of the citizen by arguing that, with the shortage of food in Europe, an excessive number of American visitors is undesirable. Surely, however, this is a matter to be decided by the various European countries. And it is for them to issue whatever number of entry visas they think desirable. Britain and France recently made an agreement abolishing visas between the two countries. This is one of the few good things that have happened since the war and it ought to be widely imitated by other countries. Every citizen of whatever country should insist upon his right to have a passport. Whether he can subsequently obtain a visa permitting him to visit the country of his choice should be a matter between him and the foreign government concerned, as it is to-day for an Englishman. It is curious that American public opinion has not been aroused on this point. Indeed, many Americans are unwittingly supporting the State Department in its autocratic methods. Recently, Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President, was reported, while in Moscow, to have made some critical observations about the conduct of American foreign policy. His remarks were widely condemned. Some critics, even in Congress, went so far as to challenge the wisdom of the State Department in issuing a passport to Roosevelt. And some people even urged that it should be withdrawn. This is a most illiberal point of view. Voltaire wrote: "I do not agree with a word you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it." Nearly everyone pays lip service to this noble dictum; but nine out of ten, if they can find some device by which they can deny the free expression of opinions with which they disagree, do not scruple to resort to it. This episode underlines the dangers of government control of the movements of the citizen. The moment a government has the power to grant or withhold a passport, it at once appears in the public eye to have assumed responsibility for the opinions which its citizens may express abroad. The result is that not only is the freedom of the citizen curtailed, but

The Crisis In India

Calcutta, Feb. 2. Impartial opinion in India believes that the critical period of the country's struggle between Hindu and Moslem factions will come within the next several months, possibly during the first half of 1947.

Answers to the question "Will there be civil war in India?" are reserved. It is pointed out that the fighting beginning in August was in reality civil war because it involved the bitterest kind of hand-to-hand conflict by large numbers having opposing political and religious precepts. Casualties ran high—into five figures.

Any new flareup of hatred and bloodshed would be simply a continuation of such warfare. Regardless of its scale, it may be considered a form of civil war until an authority capable of maintaining a permanent peace is established.

These are the potent factors of the confused Indian situation.

(1) The fundamental and seemingly irreconcilable differences of the Hindu majority and the Moslem minority and the unwillingness of one to be dominated by the other.

(2) The passionately partisan nature of politics centering in New Delhi, hotbed of conflicting crowds and concepts. There is the explosive issue of the moment is the framing of a national constitution to which large minority groups have indicated they would not subscribe.

(3) The question of the British position. Nationalist objection to British domination has taken the form of violent demands for immediate relinquishment of all overseas authority. The British stand is that the Government will be turned over only when the Indian demonstrate themselves capable of establishing a popular regime enjoying the confidence of all groups. The question of Dominion status for India is also important.

(4) The firm Moslem demand for Pakistan—autonomous Mohammedan state of states within India. A. Jinnah and other Moslem leaders suggest a corridor connecting a geographically divided Pakistan extending clear across India from Sind to Bengal.

Each issue must be settled if lasting peace is to be restored and obviously calls for a great deal of compromise. One source, at least, the bitterness, costing at least 17,000 lives in four months, will not be dispelled easily.

Russia's attitude toward India is seldom mentioned by Indians, but a few say privately they think the Soviet is keenly watching Southeast Asia and might play an "opportunistic" role in the situation.

Japan's Dreams Of 1942

By A. C. BRACKMAN

Tokyo, Feb. 2. In discussing future aggressive policies in January, 1942, Japanese leaders expressed "great restraint" when referring to war against India.

That was the gist of a secret message sent from the German Embassy in Tokyo to the German Foreign Office in Berlin, made public at the War Crimes Trial here.

Japanese military men told the Germans they could not proceed against India and Australia at the same time, but must pause after the conquest of Singapore and Burma since "the push toward the south is more important and of greater use."

The Indian National Congress was opposed to Japan, the Germans were informed.

"Indian nationalism, even in the case of a successful revolution, would not be able to establish an independent, orderly state," it was said in those days when Japan had reached the height of her military power.

The German message said the Japanese had pointed out that "the control of such a huge area, with 400,000,000 inhabitants, would hardly be possible for Japan, along with her other numerous difficult tasks."

Therefore, the Axis powers concluded, "under these circumstances, the danger exists that India will fall a prey to bolshevism."

The German Embassy informed Berlin in January, 1942, according to the document, that Japan was pressing military preparations in Manchuria against Russia.

Russia First

"Influential circles here," continued the diplomatic message, "defend the viewpoint that Japan must turn on Russia after the conquest of Port Darwin (Australia) and must seize Vladivostok, the coastal province, and North Sakhalin, in order finally to secure herself in the north also."

Judging from the statements made to the Diet that "victorious" January by the Prime Minister, Hideki Tojo, and the Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo, the German Embassy called Berlin the following outline of Japan's goal in Asia and the Pacific:

1. Japan, Manchukuo and Nanking-China to form the core of the "inner organization."

2. Hong Kong and the Malay Peninsula to form Japanese military bastions for her "new order."

3. The creation of an "independent" Philippines and Burma, "according to the Manchukuo pattern."

4. The conquering by force of Chungking-China, Australia and the Netherlands East Indies.

5. Placing all Asia under Japanese economic control.

6. Seizing parts of Soviet Asia.—United Press.

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BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

CHANGE IN MID-STERAM

Having embarked upon a particular plan of play for his contract, a declarer is not compelled to follow it through to the bitter end. If he encounters an unexpected situation, or in the defenders' suit-lengths or in location of their high cards, he may find it necessary to switch his procedure and act along entirely different lines. As a matter of fact, the ideal plan considers such possibilities and includes within itself the preparedness to change direction if that appears advisable.

S A 6 4 2
H A 10 3
D A Q 7 5
C 4 2

S J 8 7 3
H 5
D 10 6 4 3
C J 9 7 5

N SK Q 10 9
H K J 7 2
D K 9 2
C K 6

S 5
H J 9 8 6 4
D J 8
C A Q 10 8 3

(Dealer: North. Neither side vulnerable.)

North East South West
11/ Dbl Pass 18
Dbl 2S 2H Pass
4H

After West led the spade 3, South, not going rapidly for a South, going, to say the least, was based on plenty of confidence in his own hands. If they were propitious, he would find the outstanding hearts divided with three to one defender and

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Whaddya mean, I'm wrong? Don't I live right next door to 'em?"

Moscow Is An Old Lady

Moscow, Feb. 2.

The Moscow that visitors to the Foreign Ministers' Conference will meet in March is an old lady.

She is large. She wears a once-fine dress which is now faded and torn from work around the house. Her hands are rough and her fingers gnarled with a lifetime of chores. She wearily brushes strings of hair out of her eyes and smiles for visitors. She gives the impression of a heart of gold and an indomitable spirit that keeps her going in endless household chores.

Like other old ladies she is a little inebriated in dress, but the very incongruities reflect her personal pride and her determination to keep step and even to outstride.

Because her relatives abroad love her, her visitors are not quite prepared to meet quite such an old lady who has had to give up most of her pleasures and hopes of improving the house during the war years merely to sustain her sons at the front. It takes visitors a little while to get over the shock of her appearance, but once they have spent a while with her they begin to appreciate the beauty she once was and the dignified beauty she is becoming again.

Opportunity Lost

The fact is that Moscow, although never severely bombed as compared, for instance, with London, nevertheless suffered cruelly through the war and the ravages have not yet been erased.

In Moscow's case the ravages are those of opportunity lost and neglected, imposed by the invasion that swept to the city's outskirts. The Soviet plans to rehabilitate, redecorate and repaint Moscow for the first time since revolutionary times were long delayed by the war and now that job takes a low priority compared with the essential rebuilding of homes for the people of Leningrad, Stalingrad and scores of other cities and the restoring of industry.

Plainly speaking, Moscow badly needs a new coat of paint. There is evidence of rot and decay in buildings. The interiors of many structures are still grim.

A Sprawl

Moscow is one of the world's largest cities. Its population is about the same as Chicago, but there is a considerable sprawl, with the population scattered in the outskirts in what amounts to hundreds of tiny hamlets.

In the middle city there is one of the most impressive architectural units in the world. Like a diamond brooch on a matriarchal Moscow's dress shines the Kremlin. Nearby are modern eight, nine and ten story office buildings erected by the progressive Soviets.—United Press.

Painless Childbirth

London, Feb. 2. Russian scientists have informed their British colleagues of an apparent new advance in the never-ending quest for painless childbirth.

Although the Russians cautioned against drawing any "final conclusions" from their continuing experiments, the communication from the Central Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology added:

"We are certainly entitled to say that we may have hit on the clue to an effective method of accelerating the process of delivery and reducing the suffering in childbirth."

The Soviet technique is to administer vitamin B1 during actual child birth, beginning with labour.

"Three methods of introducing the vitamin were tried—intravenous injections, intramuscular injections and doses administered through the mouth," the report declared. "The intravenous injections had the quickest effect but proved of short duration so the doctors abandoned this method. At present the usual procedure is to begin with an intramuscular injection, followed, if the pains recur, either by another similar injection or by doses through the mouth at an interval of half an hour."

"Relief from pain was felt within 10 to 15 minutes of the first injection. In nearly half the test cases, 40 per cent, the pains were relieved during the whole process of birth. In 91.2 per cent of the cases there was a prolonged alleviation of pain."

"In 32 per cent of the cases the effect was of short duration. Only in 5.6 per cent was no relief experienced." The scientists reported that not only were there no harmful

THE LASKI REVERSE

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

New York. The dismissal of the libel action brought by Prof. Harold Laski against the "Newark (England) Advertiser" was a humiliating political reverse for the former chairman of the British Labour Party.

During the general election last year, the "Advertiser," reporting on a meeting which Laski addressed in Newark, stated that he had recommended "revolution with violence." The English libel law, though imprecise, is far more severe than that of the United States and affords far more protection to those who may be unjustly attacked. But libel actions based on the allegation that a speaker has been misquoted are extremely rare and, as the upshot of this one shows, the professor was most ill-advised to bring his case. He will have to pay both his own and the defendants' costs, which can scarcely amount to less than fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

It is not only his Conservative political opponents who will take satisfaction in the rebuff administered to the egregious professor. Laski's mischievous activities in the field of foreign politics have been an embarrassment to Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin as were those of former U.S. Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. Laski, by his defeat in the courts, will now become as politically discredited in Britain as Wallace is in the United States.

The verdict will have a beneficial effect inside the Parliamentary Labour Party. Laski represents the doctrinaire Marxist wing of the British Socialists; they are the most ardent advocates for pressing forward with the socialization of industry. Anything which weakens the doctrinaire strengthens the more responsible trade-union elements of the Labour Party.

New Deal

It is not generally realized in the United States that Laski, more than anyone else, can claim to be the godfather of the New Deal. In the early days of the first Roosevelt Administration, a number of the President's advisers came under the influence of Laski's doctrines, and many of the less happy improvisations of those days were directly inspired by Laski. Among those most sympathetic to Laski's suggestions was Felix Frankfurter. At one time, their close relationship was even dubbed the "Laski-Frankfurter Axis." Today his power is broken, and Laski has even less influence on the American Government than he has on the British.

The absurd situation in which Laski has landed himself serves to illustrate the dangers to which amateur politicians are always exposed. Outsiders who intrude into the robust world of politics always tend to be both intemperate in their language and thin-skinned in their reactions to the criticisms of others.

British lawyers are perhaps the worst offenders in this respect, though, as Mr. Byrnes has shown, it is possible in the United States for a lawyer to mature into a statesman. And Woodrow Wilson performed the even harder transmutation from professor to statesman. But poor Laski cannot even make the grade as a politician.

KEEPING IT IN THE BANK

London, Feb. 3. British investors tended to keep their money in the bank last week while waiting government's next move to cure the admittedly serious illness of British economy.

Markets brightened slightly, but the only real activity was a flurry in Argentine rails. Caution was the keynote as buyers picked selectively over the "stock exchange list" pushing the "Financial Times" industrial ordinary shares index up 0.3 to 1347 in dull trading.

"What is Government going to do?" was still a big question in the wake of the gloomy white paper statement on the growing problem of production, foreign trade balances and potential inflation.—Associated Press.

after-effects—often an undesirable concomitant of the use of anaesthetics or narcotics—but that introduction of the vitamin actually speeded up delivery by half.—United Press.

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Britons Must Work Harder

More Exports Or A Lower Standard Of Living

Scotch Peeved Over Scotch

New York, Feb. 3. Scotch distillers who pocket only \$13.44 for 12 bottles of their whisky have got their dander up because the American consumer is paying from \$84 to \$100.20 for them.

Some one along the way from the low road over there to the high road over here is making a fat profit, they claim—even taking into account taxes paid at every step. Mr. Churchill's growing about the matter in the House of Commons on Wednesday pointed up their chief discontent.

Whoever is making that fat profit is not the Scotch distiller. American retailers had their own report: "You as an individual would pay more for a bottle of Scotch in Scotland than you do in New York."

The United Kingdom was exporting Scotch at 92 cents a bottle or \$11.04 a case until recently. But because they built up little dollar exchange, it hiked the price to \$112 a bottle or \$1344 a case.

Here is what bothers the British: The American distiller of Bourbon gets \$18 a case more than does the British distiller of Scotch. The American dealer makes at least \$11 more off Scotch than Bourbon. And the American consumer has paid at least \$7 more for his case of Scotch than for Bourbon.—Associated Press.

PERSONAL RADIO-SET

Camden, N.J. Feb. 3. RCA Victor is to pioneer new radio markets with the introduction of a pocket size personal 4" by 4" in size. It has built-in loop antenna and simplified radio.

The receiver is only six 3/4" by 4 1/2" in size. It has built-in loop antenna and simplified battery replacement.—Associated Press.

Dalton's Blunt Report

London, Feb. 3.

Shivering Britons still short of food, clothes and houses after seven years of austerity living were warned by Government and business leaders alike yesterday that they must work harder lest the British experiment in Socialism end in still greater economic distress.

Speaking at Newcastle, hub of the newly-nationalized coal industry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, told the nation bluntly that it was living on borrowed money and must produce more goods for export or face "a lower standard of life and more unemployment."

Mr. Dalton spoke of the great Austin motor works at Birmingham, employing 17,000, prepared to shut down today for an indefinite period owing to lack of fuel, and other industrial plants in the Midlands on short time.

The Westminster Bank Limited said in its annual report: "We have not yet moved very far along the road to recovery and put the blame on 'repressive' controls imposed by the Labour Government and on the 'prevailing psychological attitude of our people.'"

"A spirit of apathy or disinclination to exert oneself pervades the whole community," the report said adding, "we must work and speedily... it is the hard way to our salvation but there is no other."

A Kemsley Prophecy
Lord Kemsley's "Sunday Chronicle" said members of Parliament including key Laborites were discussing the possibility that conditions leading to the Government's resignation "may well develop during the next three months."

Mr. Dalton at Newcastle predicted that Britain would have to reduce its financial commitments abroad in view of conditions at home saying "many international objects are desirable but other people including some of those who were neutrals in the last war should pay their share."

A Gloomy View
He summed up Britain's economic difficulties in these words "we are now able to import more than we export only because we are living on 'ticks' (credit) which we are getting from the American and Canadian lines of credit. This means that we must export more or import less, or both. If we have to reduce our imports it will simply mean that you will all have less to eat and less to smoke and fewer clothes, boots and shoes and fewer houses and less furniture and less employment in many industries."

Sir Miles Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield auto manufacturing organization, told a reporter that the ten Nuffield factories would work as many hours as coal, gas and electricity supplies permit, but said: "Nothing like the full 44-hour week will be possible" and estimated that more than 20,000 workers would go on a part-time basis.

Sir William Roote said there was no certainty his share.—Reuter.

Palestine Press Order Criticised

Jerusalem, Feb. 2.

The official warning to British press correspondents in Palestine that they are not classified as "essential" and therefore should leave the country, is regarded as yet another example of emergency measures being issued without serious thought of their implications, and where zeal has completely outweighed all sense of proportion.

British correspondents have strongly protested to the legal authorities regarding the official attitude. It is felt to be inconceivable at such time that representatives of the British press—many of whom were frontline correspondents—should be told that they should leave and that if they stay they do so at their own risk.

It is believed here that most urgent representations are to be made in London on the matter. The attitude to British correspondents can be taken as a commentary on the methods applied here.

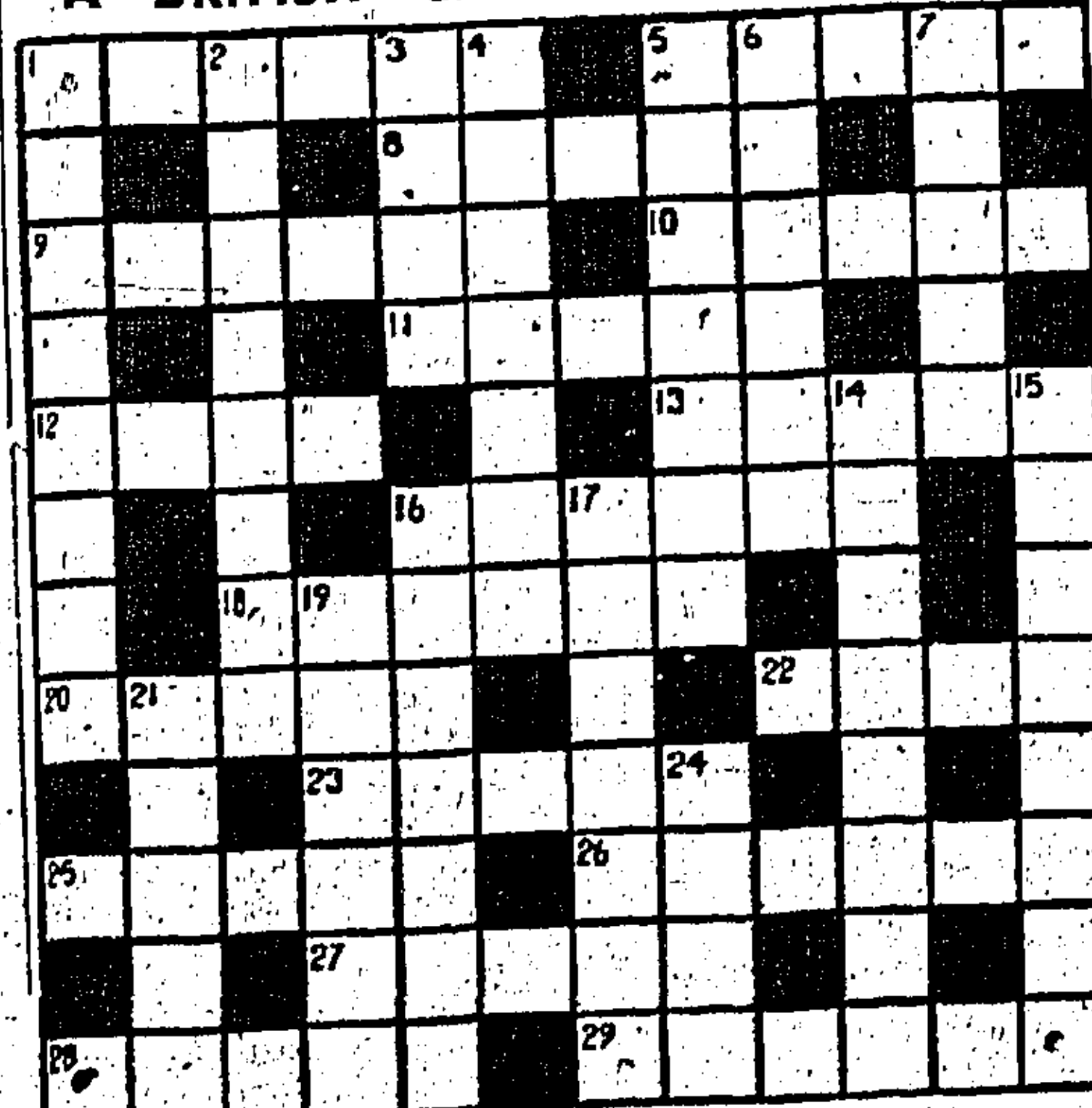
Though the exact status of British correspondents is still not known, it must be presumed on the facts as given to them that their movements—like those of all Britons in

Palestine—would be restricted to protected areas, whereas correspondents of other nationalities would be free to move anywhere in the country.

It is felt to be imperative that a directive on a high level should be given to the authorities here making it clear that British correspondents must have complete freedom of movement to discharge their duties.

After further representations by correspondents today, Mr. Stubbs stated that British correspondents would not be restricted in their movements if they elected to take the risk involved. This, it was claimed, would put them on the same footing as the correspondents of other nationalities.—Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

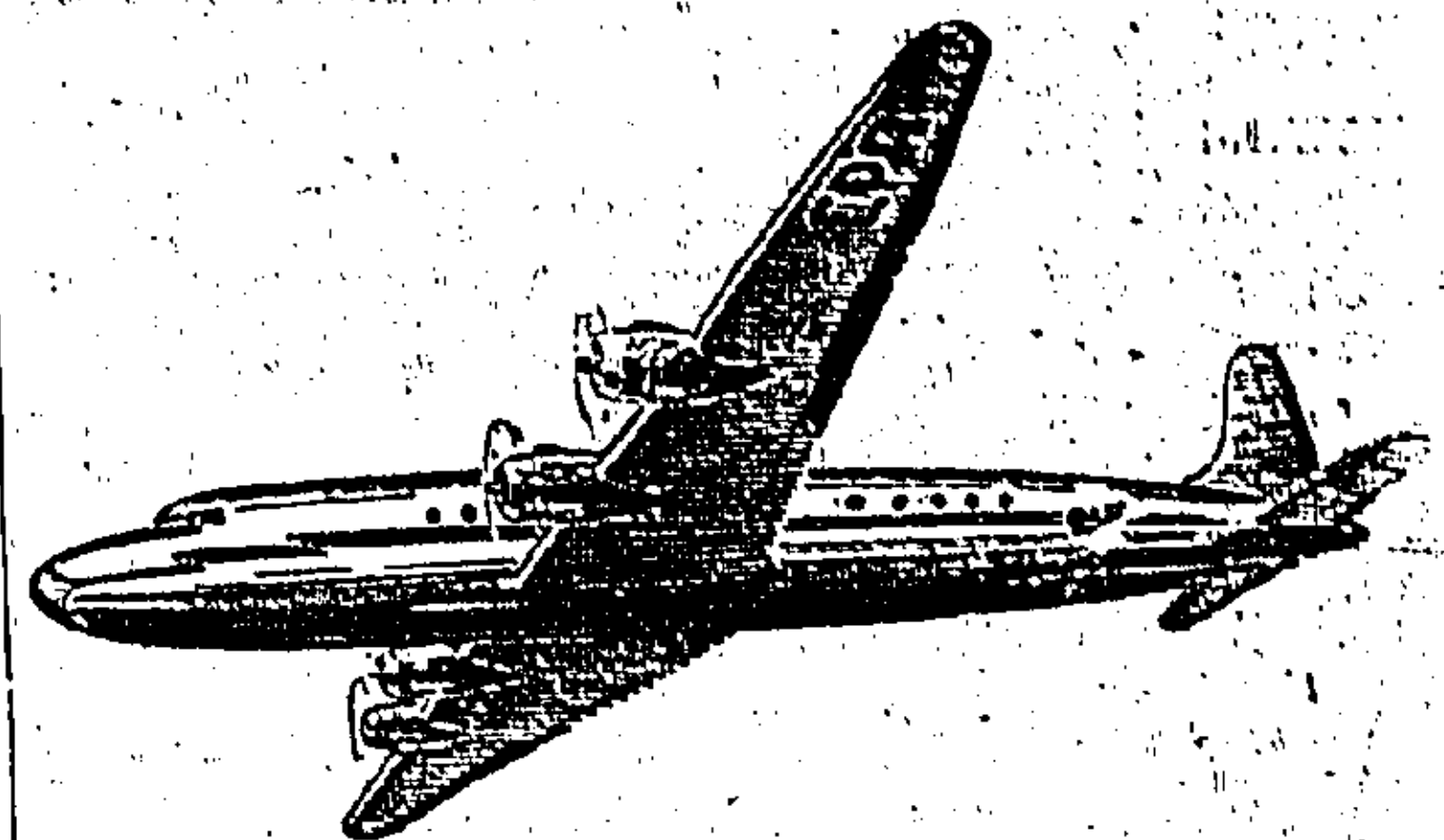
1. Limb.
5. Spy.
8. Weight.
9. Sober.
10. Boredom.
11. Make null.
12. Precious stone.
13. Snare.
16. Edict.
18. Crib.
20. Revenue.
22. A striking success.
23. Sirens.
25. Offspring.
26. Preparation for the hair.
27. At no time.
28. Repetition.

Clues Down

1. Made a gift.
2. Union.
3. State of stupor.
4. Century.
5. Symbol of authority.
6. Core.
7. Take without right.
14. Aviator.
15. Pastor.
16. Injured.
17. Ship or plane.
19. Gorge.
21. Indian currency.
24. Tender.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS—1. Duress; 2. Focus; 3. Tell; 4. Sedate; 5. Fleeced; 6. Humane; 7. Spread; 8. Humid; 9. Trumpet; 10. Rancous; 11. Systems; 12. Minor; 13. Export; 14. Tree; 15. Plant; 16. Aged.



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Australians Punish MCC Bowling

7-A-Side Rugger

The annual seven-a-side rugger tournament, in aid of charity, will be held on the ground of the HK Football Club on Saturday, March 1, Wednesday, March 5, and Saturday, March 8, this year, and entries are invited from teams of Civilian, Police, HM Ships, Commandos, Land Forces and RAF and any other interested contestants.

Entries including name of team, name of team manager, address, telephone number, team colours and names of 14 players from whom the team is to be picked to be submitted to Mr. P. S. Ingham, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank by Saturday, Feb. 15. Draw will take place on Monday, Feb. 17, and will be published in the press.

With so many troops here at the moment and so many ships in harbour, it is hoped that there will be a record entry this year, and provided the weather remains good, and there is good support, a large sum should be donated to Local Charities.

Adelaide, Feb. 3. Australia lost four wickets for 293 runs in reply to MCC's total of 460, at the close of play in the third day of the fourth Test match here today. Morris and Hassett opened Australia's innings again this morning when the score was two wickets for 24 after Bedser had taken the wickets of Bradman and Harvey shortly before the close of play on Saturday.

The pace was fairly slow all morning with neither batsmen nor bowlers doing anything very inspiring. Morris put the Australian 100 up with a boundary off Yardley, bringing the Yorkshireman's figures for six overs to eight runs.

Wright made a very fine catch at mid-on when Hassett drove a no-ball in an effort to make a boundary, and this marked a succession of misplays on the part of the bowlers which were to prove very costly before the end of the day's play.

After lunch the sun came out and dispelled the forenoon threat of a thunder-storm and about three-quarters of an hour after play had been resumed the scoring began to pick up when Morris hit two boundaries off Yardley, playing havoc with his bowling analysis figures. Hassett took up the pace and the two took eleven runs off the over.

Hassett put his own half century up in 165 minutes and 12 runs later he completed his 1,000 runs in Test cricket. Another no-ball went for six off Morris, repeating his performance in the morning, and bringing him within two runs of his century, which he com-

pleted with two single-taking 217 minutes. This is Morris' second century in the present series.

Faultless Fielding

The MCC fielding was faultless despite the incredible heat and humid atmosphere and Kinn and Washbrook were a joy to watch. Hammond made frequent changes in his bowlers and never kept one man on for more than two overs at a stretch.

Morris put the 200 up in 245 minutes and shortly after this his partnership with Hassett was broken when Hassett, then at 78, was caught at first slip by Hammond off Wright. Two balls previous to this a similar ball had forced him to draw in his bat as Wright's fine spin ball turned in from leg. Hassett batted for 222 minutes and scored five fours and one six. The score was then 208.

Fourteen runs later Morris wicket fell on the second ball of Bedser's over when the Surrey man came on with the new ball. Morris was then 122, which included twelve fours and two sixes.

Evans' Wicket-Keeping

He was caught by Evans behind the wicket on the leg side.

Evans followed this with some excellent wicket-keeping when Johnson faced the fast bowling of Bedser, and the way he saved many expensive byes won him well deserved applause from the Australian crowd.

Johnson, and Miller, who had replaced Hassett and Morris, then continued to settle themselves in and considerably punished the bowling in the last half hour of the day's partnership before stumps play, adding 60 with their were drawn.

The scoreboard:—

M.C.C.			
AUSTRALIA			
Harvey, b. Bedser	12		
Morris, c. Evans, b. Bedser	123		
Bradman, b. Bedser	6		
Hassett, c. Hammond, b. Wright	78		
Miller, not out	31		
Johnson, not out	35		
Extras	13		
Total for four wickets	293		
BOWLING ANALYSIS			
O.	M.	R.	
Bedser	23	6	63
Wright	19	1	93
Edrich	14	3	46
Yardley	17	4	57
Compton	3	0	12

LAND FORCES CRICKET TEAM

HQ Land Forces cricket team to play Club de Recreo on Saturday, beginning at 2.15 p.m. on the Club de Recreo ground, Kowloon, will be as follows:—

Major Rowley, Capt. Darwin, Capt. Saunders, Capt. Ozorio, Lieut. Phelps, QMS Andrews, L/C Wellings, L/C Tierney, Sgm. Kennedy, Gnr. Baker, Gnr. Tuff, Twelfth man: L/C. Eardley.

Transport will leave the Kowloon terminals of the Star Ferry at 2 p.m. Anyone unable to play is requested to contact Lieut. Phelps, telephone No. 34121—Extension 136, by noon tomorrow.

WANAMAKER MILE

New York, Feb. 3. Gil Dodds' demonstrated again he is top among indoor mile runners by capturing the Wanamaker mile last night but he is still unhappy about it.

His time of four 09.2 was considerably short of his indoor record and a tenth of a second slower than his performance

Austrian Treaty Prospects

London, Feb. 3. Prospects for the conclusion of the treaty for Austria appeared tonight to depend on what conciliatory moves, if any, the Soviets may make during the coming week in meetings of the Foreign Ministers' deputies.

Reliable sources said that two principal stumbling blocks toward shaping the treaty were the questions, what constitutes German-owned property in Austria? and what guarantee should be established toward preventing the future Anschluss of Austria with any country.

The final two weeks of the conference which is scheduled to end by February 26 will be devoted to economic issues, including the question of what constitutes German assets.

The coming week, it was understood, will result in a showdown on whether the Soviets are willing to evacuate their occupation troops from Austria within 90 days after the conclusion of the treaty.

If they do, the other Allies will not hesitate to agree. The French probably will be willing to leave Austria sooner.

Whether the treaty will be concluded at the present conference remained in doubt. An authoritative source said the treaty probably will consist of a patchwork version which will be passed on to the Moscow conference in March for completion.—United Press.

The Underground

London, Feb. 2. Austrian experts at present are working on a new memorandum giving a detailed account of the anti-Nazi resistance movement in Austria during the occupation, which will be submitted to the Foreign Ministers' Deputies early next week.

The memorandum describes the three Democratic parties' share in the underground struggle against the Hitler regime, and also shows the strength of the movement with quotations from Nazi documents.

Presentation of the memorandum on the Austrian resistance movement was requested on Friday by the Soviet representative, Fedor Gusev, when Dr. Karl Gruber declared that Austria made her own contribution towards her liberation.

Vice-Chancellor Dr. Adolf Schaer during the past few days privately met several British leaders, including members of the Government.—United Press.

European Middlew. Title

Paris, Feb. 3. Marcel Cerdan, French middleweight champion, knocked out Leon Fouquet, Belgian title holder, in the first of a 15 rounds' fight for the European title here this afternoon.

Thus in the space of about 19 hours France collected two European titles, as Robert Villmain had won the welterweight crown from the titleholder Ernie Roderick, of England, last night.

From the start Cerdan was master, though Fouquet did land two in with a hard right, followed by a terrific left cross, which practically lifted his opponent off his feet. He was out to the world and had to be assisted to his corner.—Reuter.

U.S. Metals Market

Paris, Feb. 3. Augusto Barcia Y. Trelles, Leftist Republican, attorney and one-time Premier, and Foreign Minister of the pre-Franco Spanish Republic, has agreed to form a new Spanish Government in exile, Barcia, Finance Minister in the previous exile Government, received his mandate from President Diego Martinez after Dr. Jose Giral declined. Giral was Premier until a few days ago, when dissatisfaction with his policies forced his resignation.—Associated Press.

A week previously, Lee McFittell—who had things his own way in the mile last season—McFittell who once said he never intended to lose to Dodds again finished last.—Associated Press.

Wedemeyer Helps Free A German

(By Dan Deluce)

Stuttgart, Feb. 3. A dark-eyed Jewess smiling away her tears told the story of the first German general to be given freedom from American imprisonment—her husband.

Holding a wartime photo of Lt. Gen. Guenther Lohmann of the Luftwaffe in trembling hands, 64-year-old Frau Maria Lohmann said: "After our years of suffering life, this is too good to be true."

I saw a letter with an American army postmark lying on a table in her tiny Stuttgart flat and she re-opened it tenderly because "it must have helped my husband to be released."

"I know of course that you were never affiliated with the Nazis," said the letter to Lohmann, and regretted the course pursued by your country as far back as 1938.

The man who wrote that statement last year, Frau Lohmann explained, had been a foreign pupil of her husband at a German war college when the world was still at peace.

A firm signature at the bottom was unmistakable—"Albert C. Wedemeyer, Lt. Gen. of the United States Army."—Associated Press.

Stalin Request Causes A 'Flutter'

London, Feb. 2. The diplomatic correspondent of "The People" today said that Generalissimo Stalin had notified Britain that he wished to extend the Anglo-Russian military alliance against Germany to cover all areas which might become the field of military operations.

A Foreign Office spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny the report, but authoritative sources said Britain had received no communication, written or verbal, from Russia since the recently-published exchanges between Stalin and Mr. Bevin.

"The People's" dispatch said: "The demand has caused quite a flutter in the Foreign Office, as Mr. Bevin is not anxious to conclude an alliance with Russia that will be constrained by America as a return to the old game of spheres of influence."—United Press.

Sforza Now Foreign Minister

Rome, Feb. 2. Count Carlo Sforza, 73-year-old veteran Italian Republican leader and wartime head of the "Free Italy" movement, becomes Foreign Minister in the new coalition Cabinet presented today by Signor Alcide de Gasperi to Signor Enrico de Nicola, Provisional President of the Italian Republic.

Count Sforza, former Foreign Minister and long-standing opponent of Fascism, replaced Signor Pietro Nenni, whose resignation on January 18 over the split in the Socialist Party precipitated the resignation of the whole Cabinet.—Reuter.

Rioting In Cairo

Cairo, Feb. 2. Four persons were injured in the centre of Cairo today when about 100 Wafdist youth members, shouting "down with the Government", clashed with youths representing the party of Premier Nokrashy Pasha.

The Wafdists collected in front of the Saadist Party headquarters and challenged Saadist youth members. Youths of the rival political parties met with sticks and fists until the police restored order.

Wafdist oppositionists claim that Nokrashy Pasha is unfit to submit the Anglo-Egyptian dispute to the United Nations.—United Press.

ROADS BLOCKED BY SNOW

(Continued from Page 1)

Roads throughout the country were in many places more dangerous than during the height of the freeze-up, as heavy rain fell onto the thick snow and ice.

A mail van which left Bridlington for York just before midnight last night was this morning still stuck in a snowdrift at a remote village on route. A relief van which set off from York could not get through and had to return.—Reuter.

Other Weather

Other weather news from Reuter correspondents was:—
Utrecht: The Royal Netherlands spring fair has been postponed from March 11 to April 15 as frost has held up the supply of materials for the fair buildings.
Hamburg: A 15-mile stretch of the middle Rhine is frozen over and ice on the Moselle is spreading.

Cost Of Living Figures

Montreal, Feb. 3. Britain and South Africa have outstripped the United States in keeping down the cost of living since 1937, the International Labour Office said, but Japan and Hungary have taken the worst beating from the skyrocketing prices.

A compilation to be published in a forthcoming issue of the International Labour review shows price increase percentages as follows in the general cost of living between 1937 and late 1946:

Canada: 26. Britain: 32. Union of South Africa: 38. United States: 48. Sweden: 50. Norway: 65. Netherlands: 82. Brazil: 125. Mexico: 300. France: 900. Italy: 1300. Indochina: 2,000. China: 2300. Japan: 4800.

The I.L.O. said that because of the extreme inflation in Hungary, figures for that country were excluded since "statistical tables did not afford space for such astronomical figures."

At the last accounting in May, 1946, prices in Budapest were 2,235 million times what they were in August, 1939.

Figures on Japan showed general gradual increase in cost of living between 1937 and 1945 with a sharp rise in the Fall of 1945.—Associated Press.

ONE SURVIVES AIR CRASH

Lisbon, Feb. 2. Rescue workers early this morning recovered the last charred body of the 16 persons killed in the crash of an Air France plane which crashed 12 miles north of Lisbon.

The sole survivor of the crash, 33-year-old Eugene Leonard, a businessman, who was thrown clear of the wreckage, was reported to be out of danger. His wife perished with eight other women.

Pereira de Costa, manager of an electric power plant saw the crash. He was the first to reach the scene and brought Leonard down the mountain to hospital unaided.

De Costa heard the plane circling over the town in a fog, although he could not see it until five minutes later, just as it crashed into the mountain peak 13 kilometres away. He telephoned the fire department and then rushed to the scene without delay.

Bank Of Brazil On Rumours

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 1. The Bank of Brazil, commenting on rumours circulating, states: "There is nothing official regarding the revaluation of the cruzeiro or the promulgation of a ten per cent export tax—these are only rumours."

However, many rumours continue to circulate. Regarding the cruzeiro rate, this apparently largely depends on Brazil's final decision on its exchange rate for the International Bank.

It is understood that exporters strongly oppose the revaluation of the cruzeiro and the export tax.—Reuter.

"Expression Of Good-Will"

London, Feb. 2. Mr. Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the Labour Party presented to the Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy, Konstantin Kaulin, photostat copies of two letters written in English which Lenin sent the British Labour Party in 1905, thanking the latter for financial help contributed in the aid of Russian victims of "Bloody Sunday" when Tsarist gendarmes massacred Russian workers, it was learned today.

The copies are expected to go to the Lenin Museum at the Museum of Revolution in Moscow whenever the Russian authorities decide.

The presentation, which was private, was described as a further expression of British goodwill following the Labour Party's mission to Moscow.—United Press.

Continuing frost in north Germany has seriously interrupted the supply of food for Eastern Germany, the British occupation zone, Mr. William Ashbury, Regional Commissioner for Westphalia, said today.

Copenhagen: The ferry across the great belt dividing Zealand from the rest of Denmark—trunk connecting link between the railways of Scandinavia and the continent—was suspended today owing to ice formations.—Reuter.

The Russians Are Tough

New York, Feb. 3. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, writing in the current issue of "Look" magazine under the heading "The Russians Are Tough," asserts that in working with Soviet Russia, the United States will have to "divorce our fear and dislike of American Communists as far as possible from our attitude as regards representatives of the Soviet Government."

"We will have to insist," wrote Mrs. Roosevelt, "that the Soviet Government give no help to the Communist group within our country. I think that when this is clearly established, we can work with Russia as we have with the Socialist Government of Great Britain. Both differ from our political and economic views."

"Words alone will never convince the Soviet leaders that democracy is not as strong as, but stronger than, Communism," believe, however, that if we maintain as firm an attitude on our convictions as the Russians maintain on theirs and can prove that democracy can serve the best interests of the people as a whole, we will be giving an effective demonstration to every Soviet representative coming to this country."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was certain representatives of Soviet Russia in the United States had little desire to be associated with the American Communist group.

Discussing her work with the Russians in the United Nations, Mrs. Roosevelt said they were a disciplined group.

"They take orders and carry them out. When they have no orders, they delay—and they are masterful in finding reasons for delay."

She said she admired Russian tenacity, "though it is slightly annoying." She said also she believed that although Russian leaders wished to influence the governments of neighbouring states to insure safety from aggression, they no longer thought it possible to convert the world to Communism at present.

"It is unlikely Russian leaders today would actively encourage groups to work within other non-Communist nations. In fact, I think they find it embarrassing to see these groups active. It not only creates in democracies an active desire to fight back, but extends very often to general feeling against Russia."—United Press.

Nuernberg Bomb Incident

Nuremberg, Feb. 2. The United States military police were reported today to have made several arrests after the explosion of a bomb last night in a seven-story building housing the offices of Dr. Carl Schuch, President of the Denazification Court, which is trying Franz von Papen, Hitler's ace diplomat, who was acquitted at the Nuremberg war-crimes trial.

It was not confirmed that any of those arrested were directly concerned with the explosion though it is known that a number of people were held for possessing weapons, papers and maps.

Roads near the building were cordoned off after the explosion, which was caused by a home-made bomb. It shattered the fourth floor windows but nobody was injured.

RADIO

2.30 p.m.—"Services Music Box."
2.45 p.m.—"Henny Goodman & His Orchestra."
3.00 p.m.—"News, Weather Report and Announcements."
3.15 p.m.—"Orchestral Interlude."
3.30 p.m.—"Chausson's 'Poeme,' Op. 25."
3.45 p.m.—"Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) with the Orchestra Symphonique de Paris."
4.00 p.m.—"From the Shows"—Light Opera.
4.15 p.m.—"Close Down."
4.30 p.m.—"Tuna of Noida-Long-Ago."
4.45 p.m.—"Commentary on the 'Test Match.'"
4.55 p.m.—"Tunes of Noida-Long-Ago (Cont'd)."
5.00 p.m.—"London Relay: News."
5.10 p.m.—"London Relay: Home News from Britain."
5.15 p.m.—"Can Sablon and Adelaide Hall."
5.30 p.m.—"Studio: George Lobb at the Piano."
5.40 p.m.—"The Gay Nineties." Frank Luther, Zara Layman & Century Quartet.
5.50 p.m.—"Orchestral Interlude."
6.10 p.m.—"London: Transcribed by Siry Vics: 'They lived to tell the tale' No. 2 'Stop That Man.'"
6.30 p.m.—"Studio: English Composers No. 4, Sir Arnold Bax. A Tale by the Sea. Father Time. By. S.S.
6.40 p.m.—"London Relay: News."
6.50 p.m.—"Studio: 'Swing Shop'—By George Lobb and Al Burt."
7.00 p.m.—"London: Transcribed by Siry Vics: George Metcalfe & His Orchestra."
7.10 p.m.—"Studio: 'Sue Drift' John Hurrell & Orchestra with the London Philharmonic Orchestra."
7.20 p.m.—"Brahms: Sonata in E-flat Major for Clarinet & Piano, Frederick Thurston & Myers Foggin."
7.30 p.m.—"Close Down."
7.40 p.m.—"Daily Programme Summary."

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